Notes on the Flora of Clatsop County, Oregon.—Further exploration of some of the high peaks of the northwestern Oregon Coast Range in Clatsop County allows me to supplement the report I made earlier concerning the floras of Onion Peak and Saddle Mountain (Madroño 22:105–114, 1973). In discussing the characteristic grassy "balds" that occur on these peaks, it was mentioned (p. 107) that Sugarloaf Mountain, a close neighbor to Onion Peak, appeared to have a small "bald" at its summit. On 11 June 1973, I visited Sugarloaf in company with Mr. Dennis Rittenback, of Cannon Beach, and made plant collections and observations specifically to compare its flora with that of Onion Peak and Saddle Mountain. The results confirm the suspected general similarity of species on these rocky and exposed basaltic highlands, including various boreal plants that are at their southern coastal limit of distribution in this region.

Sugarloaf Mountain is a pyramidal peak 871 m in elevation, located 5.4 km north of Onion Peak and 18 km from the ocean. Its apex is a fluted pinnacle of bare rock, about 20 m tall as viewed from the south side; and nestled at the southeast base of this pinnacle is an open, grassy slope of probably no more than 625 m^2. Prior to logging operations in 1955–56, all the remainder of the peak was densely forested, but today only a few individuals of *Abies amabilis* and *Tsuga heterophylla* remain standing adjacent to the summit "bald" and pinnacle. The "bald" itself is obviously natural, not the result of logging. It occupies a rather gentle gravelly south slope of about 16°, which drops away precipitously to the north and east. The rock comprising this gravelly substrate has a much finer texture than the coarse, hard basalt breccia of the pinnacle itself, suggesting the weathering of a dike like those present on Saddle Mountain. It would be interesting to learn why this tiny area has remained a grassland, resisting colonization by shrubs and trees from the surrounding forest.

The following 34 taxa, found on the gravelly "bald" on Sugarloaf and on ledges and crevices of the basalt pinnacle, are among those most characteristic of similar sites on Onion Peak and Saddle Mountain:

Arenaria rubella (Wallenb.) Smith
Cerastium arvense L.
Achillea millefolium L.
Cirsium edule Nutt.
Erigeron peregrinus (Pursh) Greene
ssp. *peregrinus*
Eriophyllum lanatum (Pursh) Forbes
Cardamine pattersonii Henders.
Cladothamnus pyrolaeflorus Bong.
Agrostis diegoensis Vasey
Clamagrostis nutkaensis (Presl) Steud.
Festuca rubra L.
Poa gracillima Vasey
Romanzoffia sitchensis Bong.
Luzula campestris (L.) DC.
Prunella vulgaris L.
Allium crenulatum Wieg.
Stenanthium occidentale Gray
Epilobium minutum Hook.
Phlox diffusa Benth.
ssp. *longistylis* Wherry
Cryptogramma crispa (L.) R .Br.
var. *acrostichoides* (R. Br.) Clarke
Lewisia columbiana (Gray) Robins.
var. *rupicola* (English) C.L. Hitchc.
Montia parvifolia (Moc.) Greene
var. *flagellaris* (Bong.) C.L. Hitchc.
Delphinium menziesii DC.
var. *pyramidale* (Ewan) C.L. Hitchc.
Heuchera micrantha Lindl.
Saxifraga bronchialis L.
var. *vespertina* (Small) Rosend.
S. mertensiana Bong.
S. occidentalis Wats.
var. *latipetiolata* C.L. Hitchc.
Castilleja hispida Benth.
Collinsia parviflora Lindl.
Nothochelone nemorosa (Lindl.) Straw
Penstemon cardwellii Howell
Selaginella oregana D.C. Eaton
Lomatium martindalei C.&R.
var. *flavum* (G.N. Jones) Cronq.
Valeriana scouleri Rydb.

In this list is a taxonomic correction from my earlier report *(op. cit.)*. Dr. C. L. Hitchcock has kindly advised me that the plants referred to as *Saxifraga oregana* Howell are *S. occidentalis* var. *latipetiolata* instead. Also to be added to the flora

of Onion Peak is *Anemone oregana* Gray, which was mistakenly left off the previous list.

Three taxa were found on Sugarloaf Mountain that are known from Onion Peak but have not yet been seen on Saddle Mountain. These are: *Senecio flettii* Wieg., *Saxifraga caespitosa* L. var. *emarginata* (Small) Rosend., and *Castilleja* sp., not yet described.

There were seven species collected on Sugarloaf that I did not find during my explorations of Onion Peak, although it is possible they simply were overlooked: *Linnaea borealis* L., *Carex pachystachya* Cham. ex Steud., *Aira praecox* L., *Festuca bromoides* L., *Poa sandbergii* Vasey, *Trifolium longipes* Nutt. ssp. *caurinum* (Piper) J. M. Gillett, and *Polypodium montense* F. Lang. All of these have been verified from Saddle Mountain except *Linnaea,* but there is no reason to doubt that the latter occurs there also.

Finally, there are two observations to be made on the flora of Saddle Mountain, based on recent collecting activities. *Danthonia californica* Boland. has been found there *(K. L. Chambers 3807),* although I said earlier (*op. cit.,* p. 112) that it was unknown on Saddle Mountain. Also discovered was *Carex macrochaeta* C. A. Meyer *(K. L. Chambers 3741),* a coastal species common from the Aleutian Islands to southern British Columbia. C. V. Piper (*Flora of the State of Washington,* p. 169, 1906) reported this plant from Multnomah Falls, Oregon, but it has not been verified by more recent collections as far as I can determine.—Kenton L. Chambers, Department of Botany, Oregon State University, Corvallis 97331.

A Northern Extension of the Range of Darlingtonia.—In 1970 we chanced upon a thriving stand of *Darlingtonia californica* Torr. near Sand Lake, Tillamook County, Oregon (T3S, R10W, S 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Sec. 14, just north of the Sand Lake Road). The habitat is a hummocky, slightly sloping bottomland with numerous rivulets and a small stream connecting two sphagnum bogs. The plant community is dominated by a thick stand of scrubby trees [*Thuja plicata* Donn, *Pinus contorta* Dougl., *Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carr.]; shrubs, including *Myrica californica* Cham., a typical associate of *Darlingtonia;* and a ground cover of sphagnum and bog phanerogams such as *Drosera rotundifolia* L. and *Vaccinium oxycoccus* L. The *Darlingtonia* grows among the shrubs and sphagnum at the edges of the hummocks and rivulets. Published records of *Darlingtonia* cite its northernmost limit as Lane County, Oregon, although the Oregon State University Herbarium at Corvallis contains a collection from Hidden Lake in Lincoln County, about 21 kilometers north of the Lane County line (OSC 93130, leg. *A. N. Steward,* 26 December 1953). Our find of *Darlingtonia* in Tillamook County extends its known range some 100 kilometers north of earlier recorded sites. A specimen has been deposited in the Oregon State University Herbarium (OSC 134284).—J. M. Trappe, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, and J. W. Gerdemann, Department of Plant Pathology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.